

## -PRODUCT INFORMATION -

# **Beam Pentode**

6550-A

## FOR AF POWER-AMPLIFIER APPLICATIONS

**AUDIO POWER OUTPUT** 

■ UP TO 100 WATTS OUTPUT - 2 TUBES IN PUSH-PULL

**42 WATTS PLATE DISSIPATION** 

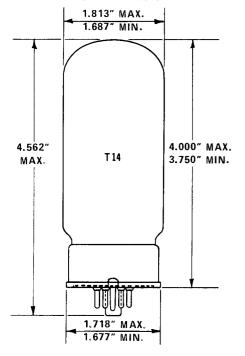
The 6550-A is a beam-power pentode primarily designed for use in audio-frequency power-amplifier applications. It carries a 42 watt plate dissipation rating which provides for push-pull amplifier designs up to 100 watts output.

The 6550-A features a straight sided T-14 envelope and may be used as a direct replacement for the 6550.

#### **GENERAL**

ELECTRICAL		MECHANICAL	
Cathode - Coated Unipotential  Heater Characteristics and Ratings  Heater Voltage, AC or DC ★	pf pf	Mounting Position - Any Envelope - T-14, Glass Base - B7-99, Large-Wafer Octal with Sleeve Low Loss 7-Pin Outline Drawing - EIA 14-16 Maximum Diameter	Inches Inches Inches Inches Inches Inches

#### PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS



EIA 14-16

#### **TERMINAL CONNECTIONS**

Pin 1 - No Connection or Base Shell

Pin 2 - Heater

Pin 3 - Plate

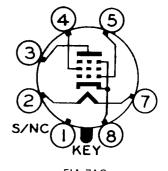
Pin 4 - Grid-Number 2 (Screen)

Pin 5 - Grid-Number 1

Pin 7 - Heater

Pin 8 - Cathode and Beam Plates

## BASING DIAGRAM



EIA 7AC

## **MAXIMUM RATINGS**

DECION AS A VISALIAS VALUES	Pentode	Triode	
DESIGN-MAXIMUM VALUES	Connection	Connect	ion ♦
DC Plate Voltage	660	500	Volts
DC Screen Voltage			Volts
Positive DC Grid-Number 1 Voltage	0	0	Volts
Negative DC Grid-Number 1 Voltage	300	300	Volts
Plate Dissipation		42	Watts
Screen Dissipation (Average)			Watts
Screen Dissipation (Peak)	10		Watts
DC Cathode Current		190	Milliamperes
Heater-Cathode Voltage			·
Heater Positive with Respect to Cathode			
DC Component	100	100	Volts
Total DC and Peak		200	Volts
Heater Negative with Respect to Cathode			
Total DC and Peak	300	300	Volts
Grid-Number 1 Circuit Resistance			
With Fixed Bias	0.05	0.05	Megohms
With Cathode Bias		0.25	Megohms
Bulb Temperature at Hottest Point ⊕		250	°C

Design-Maximum ratings are limiting values of operating and environmental conditions applicable to a bogey electron tube of a specified type as defined by its published data and should not be exceeded under the worst probable conditions.

The tube manufacturer chooses these values to provide acceptable serviceability of the tube, making allowance for the effects of changes in operating conditions due to variations in the characteristics of the tube under consideration.

The equipment manufacturer should design so that initially and throughout life no design-maximum value for the intended service is exceeded with a bogey tube under the worst probable operating conditions with respect to supply-voltage variation, equipment component variation, equipment control adjustment, load variation, signal variation, environmental conditions, and variations in the characteristics of all other electron devices in the equipment.

## CHARACTERISTICS AND TYPICAL OPERATION

## AVERAGE CHARACTERISTICS, PENTODE CONNECTION

Plate Voltage	Volts
Screen Voltage	Volts
Grid-Number 1 Voltage	Volts
Plate Current	
Screen Current         12	Milliamperes
Transconductance	Micromhos
Plate Resistance, approximate	Ohms
Triode Amplification Factor	
Grid-Number 1 Voltage	
Ib = 1.0 Milliamperes40	Volts

## CLASS A, AUDIO-AMPLIFIER, SINGLE TUBE

DC Plate Voltage	400	Volts
DC Screen Voltage	225	Volts
DC Grid-Number 1 Voltage14	-16.5	Volts
Peak AF Grid-Number 1 Voltage	16.5	Volts
Zero-Signal DC Plate Current	87	Milliamperes
Maximum-Signal DC Plate Current	105	Milliamperes
Zero-Signal DC Screen Current	4.0	Milliamperes
Maximum-Signal DC Screen Current	14	Milliamperes
Load Resistance	3,000	Ohms
Total Harmonic Distortion	13.5	Percent
Maximum-Signal Power Output	20	Watts

## CHARACTERISTICS AND TYPICAL OPERATION (Cont'd)

## PUSH-PULL CLASS AB, AMPLIFIER, VALUES FOR TWO TUBES, PENTODE CONNECTION

	Cathode Bias		Fixed Bias		
DC Plate Voltage	400	400	450	600	Volts
DC Screen Voltage	310	270	310	300	Volts
DC Grid-Number 1 Voltage		-23	-29.5	-32.5	Volts
Cathode-Bias Resistor	140				Ohms
Peak AF Grid-to-Grid Voltage	43	46	58	65	Volts
Zero-Signal DC Plate Current	170	170	150	100	Milliamperes
Maximum-Signal DC Plate Current	185	275	295	270	Milliamperes
Zero-Signal DC Screen Current	10	9.0	9.0	5.0	Milliamperes
Maximum-Signal DC Screen Current	25	35	38	33	Milliamperes
Effective Load Resistance, Plate-to-Plate	5,000	3,500	3,500	5,000	Ohms
Total Harmonic Distortion	0.7	0.6	1.5	3.0	Percent
Maximum-Signal Power Output	40	60	77	100	Watts

# PUSH-PULL AUDIO-AMPLIFIER—ULTRA-LINEAR OPERATION, VALUES FOR TWO TUBES

SCREEN TAPPED AT 40% OF PRIMARY TURNS	Cathode Bias	as	
	Class A1	Class A	AB1
DC Plate Voltage	395	450	Volts
DC Screen Voltage	395	450	Volts
DC Grid-Number 1 Voltage		-48	Volts
Cathode-Bias Resistor	200		Ohms
Peak AF Grid-to-Grid Voltage	70	96	Volts
Zero-Signal DC Plate Current	170	150	Milliamperes
Maximum-Signal DC Plate Current		265	Milliamperes
Zero-Signal DC Screen Current		12	Milliamperes
Maximum-Signal DC Screen Current	23	38	Milliamperes
Effective Load Resistance, Plate-to-Plate		4,000	Ohms
Total Harmonic Distortion	1.5	2.4	Percent
Maximum-Signal Power Output		70	Watts

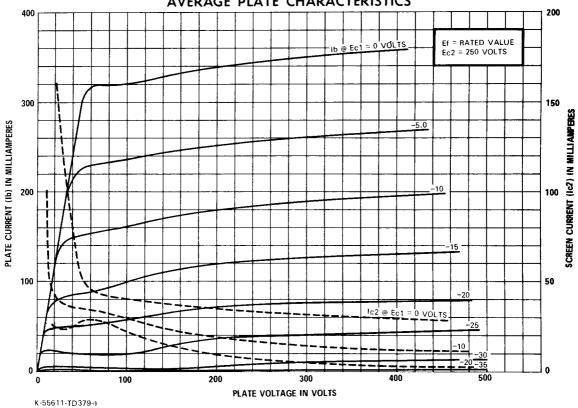
#### **NOTES**

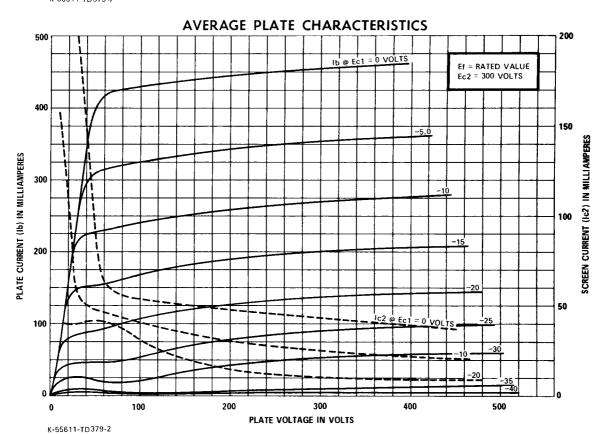
- The equipment designer should design the equipment so that heater voltage is centered at the specified bogey value, with heater supply variations restricted to maintain heater voltage within the specified tolerance.
- Heater current of a bogey tube at Ef = 6.3 volts.
- Without external shield.

- ♦ With screen connected to plate.
- § The maximum screen voltage rating is 450 volts in push-pull circuits where the screen of each tube is connected to a tap on the plate winding of the output transformer.
- Measured with an infrared thermometer, Ircon Model 700 BC or equivalent, at an ambient temperature of 40° C.

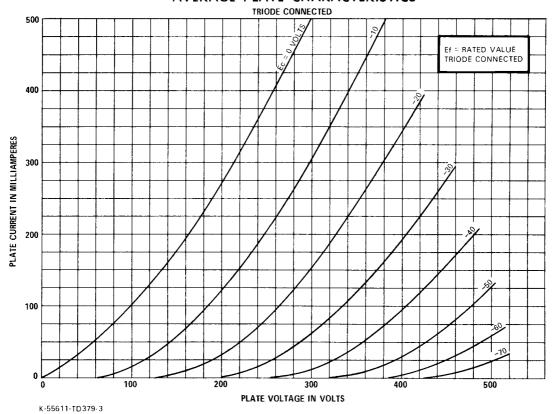
Page 4 4-72

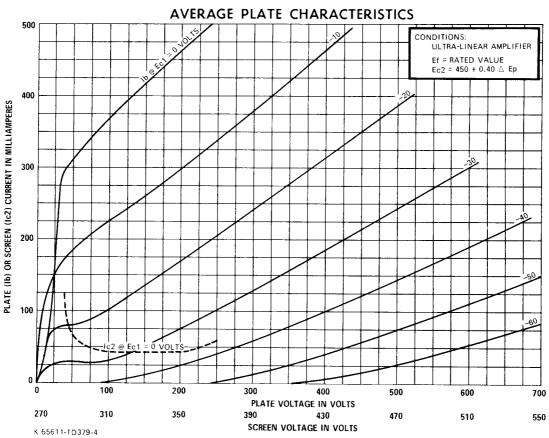






## AVERAGE PLATE CHARACTERISTICS

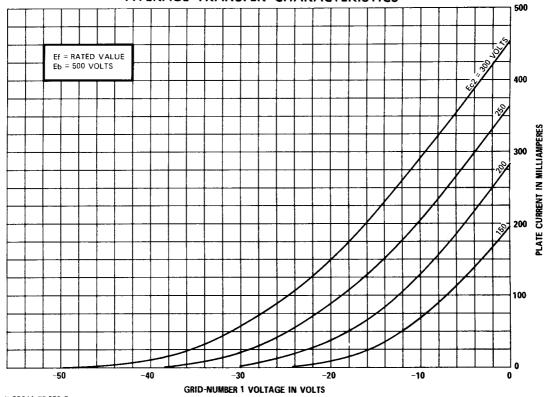


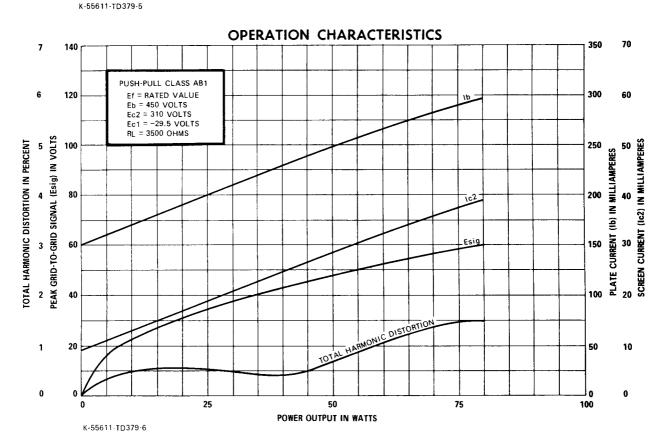


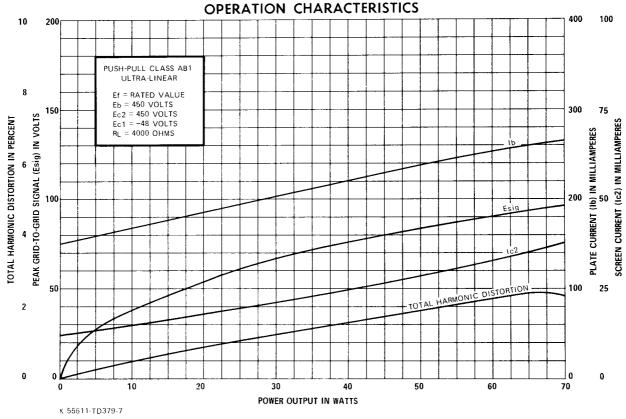
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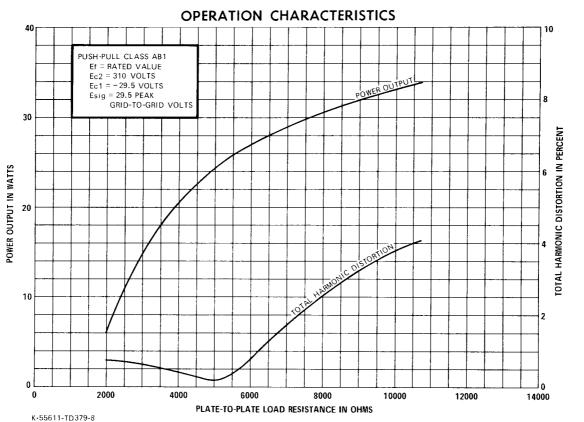
Page 6 4-72



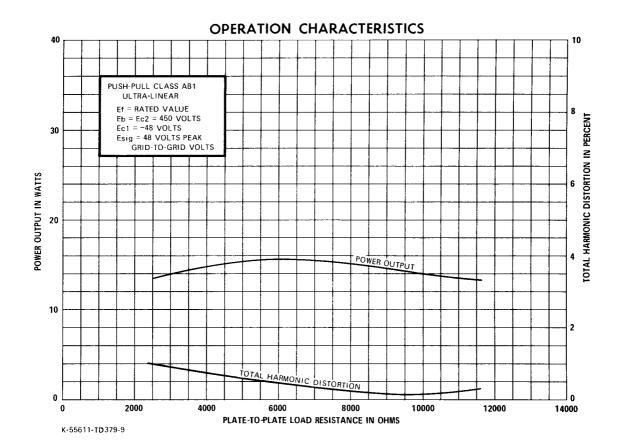








6550-A
Page 8
4-72





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